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Editorial Panel: John Harney; John Rimmer; Peter Rogerson; Alan Sharp.

FUTURE
SHOCK

E D I T O R I A L

Serious Research or Juvenile Entertainment?

We will be the second UFO research journal (the first being FSR 19:2) to devote an editorial to some points raised in the Spring issue of BUFORA Journal, so we must therefore apologise to those of our readers who are suffering from deja vu.

In the Editorial of the Spring BUFORA Journal, two complaints are made about the kind of UFO research of which this Bulletin is representative.

The first (echoed by Dr Doel in another article) is that UFO researchers should concentrate on "genuine extraterrestrial hardware" and not get involved with psychology or parapsychology, or publish articles only "remotely connected with ufology".

This Bulletin has no intention of stopping publishing articles which deal with sociological, psychological or parapsychological aspects of the phenomena. Unlike the officials of BUFORA who presumably know what the UFO phenomena are (whether by clairvoyance or direct divine revelation is not clear), we do not have any preconceived ideas as to the nature of the UFO phenomena (though, of course, we have our ideas as to what the UFO phenomena are not). Therefore, we will explore any aspect of the subject which can be studied in a rational and objective fashion.

The second point is that there should be more toleration between scientific opinion and others. To make this clear, the Editorial berates the Society for Psychical Research for not making a recent symposium interesting to "young people...obviously agog for stories of spooks, poltergeists and the paranormal generally..." Instead there was: "No such luck however...there was an endless arid debate on the merits and demerits of card precognition exercises..."

Presumably, then, if space-struck or occult-minded teenagers find serious parapsychology or UFO research boring, it is the fault of parapsychology or UFO research, and not the teenagers. Parapsychology aims to be a serious academic discipline, and is more embarrassed than gratified by the activities and claims of sensationalist "occultism". It is most unlikely that anyone whose interest in these subjects could only be maintained by endless dollops of sensation would contribute anything of value to either subject.

No doubt vast crowds could be brought in by BUFORA if they staged illustrated lectures on the Villas Boas case (and we all know one BUFORA official who would oblige), or a duel to the death between Roger Stanway and John Cleary-Baker. However, such festivities would only obscure the true purpose of UFO research groups, which is the objective, rational investigation of reports, not the provision of cheap entertainment to starstruck teenagers.

"FUTURE SHOCK" AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUASI-RELIGIOUSUFO CULTS

by Peter Rogerson

Recently I read, from the Manchester Library, a copy of Arthur C Clarke's "Report on Planet Three". At the end of a somewhat critical article on flying saucers, someone had scribbled the following message:

THIS PROVES ARTHUR C CLARK (sic) DOES NOT KNOW WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT. FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL. THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THE IRRELEVANCE OF HIS IDIOTIC STATEMENTS WILL BE SHOWN.

This printed rendering cannot carry the impression of frenzy conveyed in the original. The words "FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL" are in giant screaming capitals which give a disturbing impression of insane fury. Nor is this the only specimen of this UFO cultist's views. Others include:

The Star of Bethlehem was a flying saucer.

THAT IS NOT TRUE. WHAT ABOUT PRECOGNITION WHITCH (sic) IS A FACT.

These pieces of graffiti are evidence of the deep emotional impact that the UFO phenomenon and the rumours it generates can have on some people. The impression given was that the writer acted as though his deeply held religious beliefs were under attack.

The view that certain UFO groups can be regarded as religious cults has been put forward by a number of psychologists and sociologists. In general such studies have been rather superficial in their treatment of UFO cults, often being confined to the Aetherius Society and similar bodies. The comments of Nelson and Clews (1) and Evans (2) are typical. Both tend to assume that all "ufologists" are motivated by the same sentiments (This impression is given to almost all casual observers because of the omnibus nature of the various UFO groups.) and that there is a single "UFO cult".

In fact we can distinguish between three sets of persons associated with "ufology":-

UFO Researchers - those who are engaged in active, objective, dispassionate, rational, scientific analysis of the data.

UFO Buffs - those with varying degrees of passive interest in the subject. To these people, who make up the vast majority of the members of UFO groups and readers of UFO journals, the subject is a hobby, similar to model building or stamp collecting.

UFO Cultists - those who see the UFO phenomena in a religious or mystical light, as a supernatural force intervening in human destiny.

It is a mistake to assume that the last category comprises a single unified "UFO cult", or that their beliefs are to be found only in the context of the UFO legend. The UFO phenomenon has acted as a focus for a variety of cults. There are the Contactees, Extra-terrestrial Euphemists (the Von Daniken supporters), Neo-Gnostics, Celtophiles, Theosophists, and devotees of various "mystical arts". Each of these tendencies has its own private cosmology, its own peculiar doctrines though, of course, some common themes can be

detected.

Many "ufologists" argue vehemently that this religious motivation does not exist. Toft (3) positively rages at the idea. Yet Toft himself seems to regard Arthur Shuttlewood as a kind of prophet (4), and any careful examination of the literature demonstrates the falsity of this position. The very vocabulary used in much of the literature is that of a religious movement-- "conversion", "belief", "sceptic", "cynic", "seeing the light", "eternal verities", "great truths", "movement", etc. It is obvious that for many the UFO phenomenon is a "faith to be fought for" rather than the object of a dispassionate, scientific enquiry. As an illustration, take this extract from an article by Michael Holt:

"...We ufologists are not certain whether to rejoice at the public's 'conversion' or to despair at the continuing frustrating attitude of authority.

"In these days when the views of those in government seem to be at variance with public opinion (Common Market, hanging, decimalisation, etc.), the ufologist can afford to give himself a pat on the back. He has succeeded in convincing a large section of the population that there is life on other celestial bodies...and that people from other worlds are visiting our earth...

"....It is no longer necessary to be an evangelical movement ...preaching the truth about UFOs". (5)

Sometimes these ideas are expressed in a more extreme fashion. When John Cleary-Baker of BUFORA expressed some doubts about the ETH, Richard Beet of SIGAP gave vent to a passionate appeal:

"...do not reject but continue to accept..." (6)

This reaction is clearly that of the disciple lamenting the defection of a religious or ideological leader (with the further implication that the ETH is an article of religious faith).

Associated with this outlook is the belief held by a number of "ufologists" that having a "UFO experience" is a kind of mystical revelation. This can be found in the work of Shuttlewood, for example, where one encounters the view that only those who have undergone this experience are competent to discuss the phenomena. Those holding this outlook often further argue that the UFO phenomena can never be rationally interpreted, that the solution to the problem can be discovered only by a process of mystical intuition. This rapidly leads to the temptation of the "emperor's clothes" type of argument, where any nonsense can be got away with by saying that it will be meaningful to those who have reached the correct level of "spiritual development".

Those involved with such cults tend to ascribe to themselves a mythological, almost messianic, status. They present themselves as the martyrs for some new occult truth, comparing themselves with Copernicus, Galileo, or even Jesus Christ. (7) They claim the possession of occult secrets and mystical insights denied to ordinary men, and to be battling single-handedly against supernatural powers of cosmic evil, or to receive messages from celestial beings. In fact, these cults belong in the general stream of messianic cults that have existed since the beginning of human culture.

Is it possible to throw any light on the causation of the

cults? The answer is probably in the affirmative. The evidence we possess on the genesis of the messianic cults of medieval Europe (3), the revival in Wales and England in 1904/5 (9,10,11,12,13,14), and several of the modern cults, points to the view that these cults are generated by the tensions of rapid, unprecedented social change. Thus with the collapse of the feudal order in Europe numerous messianic apocalyptic cults flourished, associated with beliefs similar to those of the present day UFO mythology. Strange appearances were seen in the sky; prophetic leaders claimed inspiration from supernatural beings; there were rumours of secret knowledge. The chaos of the Civil War in Britain saw the emergence of similar cults (such as the Ranters and the Fifth Monarchy men), and an explosion of other accounts of supernatural phenomena. (15) In 1905 the traditional values were under assault from the modern world. The experience of the revival permitted at least for a short time a confirmation and strengthening of those values.

Today the developed, Western world is in the grip of massive change. The impact of technology is producing unparalleled revolutionary changes in all aspects of life. The crisis generated by this impact has been analysed by Alvin Toffler in his important book "Future Shock". (16)

Toffler argues that vast numbers of people are unable to adapt to massive revolutionary change; faced with a baffling, frightening world, they retreat into fantasy worlds. They try to deny that this change is final; they try to return to older, simpler worlds where their values are undisturbed. Toffler holds that this retreat from change is the stimulus behind the numerous magical and escapist cults (from astrology to surfing) which are being generated at an ever increasing rate.

In a highly mobile and impersonal world where social bonds are often very temporary, and from which numerous people feel alienated, these cults provide a sense of community. Within some of the flap areas, the UFO percipients form a kind of "community within a community", possessing a hidden bond of shared experience. It is perhaps this need for "community" which is the motive power behind sky watches and the open air pop concerts. At a deeper level both serve as a species of religious ceremony. Some writers are very explicit about this. The late Dan Butcher regarded a skywatch as:

"...in the nature of a seance, a circle composed of some mediumistic people... ..in which anything can happen..." (17)

The tendency to hold skywatches on "anniversary dates" (such as June 24th) gives some indication that such a motive is present. As can be seen from the above quotation, there are those who see the skywatch as "a communion with the gods". The visits to Warminster are therefore in the nature of pilgrimages to a holy place, where the pilgrim hopes to undergo a mystical experience. The skywatch at Warminster is held on Cradle Hill, echoing the belief in most cultures that spiritual revelations may be found on the tops of hills and mountains (By climbing one is approaching the sky, the abode of the gods.). The name too, Cradle Hill, may be instrumental in the development of the myth.

The UFO cultists seek to escape the modern world by renouncing it, by seeking a magical revival, (18) which sees the UFO as the Holy Grail. (19) These beliefs were shared by the Romantics of the 19th

century, (20) who despised science and reason, and who championed "blood and emotion" in their place. Several of the writers in this field practically admit that they are seeking to be liberated from the restraints of rational thought.

The notion that epoch-making events and major changes in society occur almost by chance, or through the operation of diverse, little understood psychological, sociological, economic, political, cultural and technological factors is very disturbing to many people. Such people seek simplified reasons for events, or methods of divination whereby the terrible unpredictability of future events can be reduced. In such conditions it amounts to a comfort to believe that disturbing social trends are produced by malignant extraterrestrial or supernatural forces.

"...there are elements in the social phenomena of today which seem to point directly to outside, alien influences...at work in our society. Youth, in particular, appears to be a target for all sorts of forces and influences, often obscure and probably not all terrestrial in origin". (21)

Cleary-Baker (who wrote that piece), is a neo-Manichaean, and the context of the quotation shows that he sees a meaning in history, as the product of the opposing forces of good and evil. By in effect arguing that unwelcome change is the result of Satanic influence, those who hold this view are freed from the necessity of facing social crisis, accepting change, or seeking rational solutions to the world's problems. If disturbing social trends are from the Devil, they need not be understood, only combated.

It is a short trip from this to the fully-fledged neo-Gnostic beliefs of Creighton, Lloyd (22), and Keel, (23) in which the world is seen to be in the total grip of the forces of evil, that all existing philosophy, religion and ideology emanates from the forces of evil, from which man can be liberated only by mystical revelation. Such beliefs have always been associated with times of extreme crisis, and appeal to those who find themselves incapable of facing the world.

At a deeper, personal level, such myths allow the holders to escape blame for their own failings. They are "illuminated", possessed of superhuman perception, and are persecuted because of this. Thus every failure, every mishap, becomes a significant part of a cosmic drama in which they are major participants: they fall and break a leg, members of their families are mugged, their views are jeered at, the libraries do not stock the books they like, industrial disputes hamper their work. All these unrelated and impersonal events become part of the global conspiracy. Now they are in Magonia, free from the responsibilities of sanity.

Those who see the world in such "black-and-white" terms require swift solutions, and seek supernatural intervention to end an intolerable situation. This intervention may be seen in the rumours of benevolent space people who have come to save humanity from itself. (24) Several of these accounts are clearly expressions of the contactees' own anguish in the face of world and personal tragedy. (for example, 25) A second, deeper and darker response, is the hope for apocalyptic overthrow of the world order. (26)

One of the primary functions of myth is to act as a bond

binding the community together, and with the disintegrative effect of technological change on the community today, the need for myth is greater than ever. It is clear that the conventional religious, political, cultural and scientific myths do not meet important needs. Most importantly they do not provide for the magical relief of immediate needs. Hence the revival of magical ways of thought. In times of crisis such beliefs are used to seek to penetrate the veil of the future. The growth of astrology is a clear indicator of the fear which is held about the future. Throughout the UFO literature such fears for the future are frequently expressed, associated with the fear that civilisation is on the decline. This fear in the face of a baffling present and unpredictable future provokes a backward looking attitude within the magical cults, which continually project Magonia into an idealised past, the home of harmonious, peaceful supercivilisations. Despite the radical, forward looking gloss, as exemplified by the attacks on "cosmic provincialism", the UFO cults are fundamentally conservative, seeking to reduce the universe to manageable proportions of time and space. Hence the curious desire of some "ufologists" to prove that the universe is smaller than is generally supposed. The universe of the cultist is geocentric and anthropomorphic. The support given to catastrophism, anti-Darwinism and Bible fundamentalism is illustrative of this.

In addition to these social pressures, the UFO phenomena themselves, as are those studied by parapsychology, are deeply disturbing. They challenge the current world view and threaten unimaginable possibilities, in which "anything can happen". The appearance of strange lights in the sky, and stranger objects and beings on the ground, coupled with the silence, or confused, absurd "explanations" from official sources, has led to the development of fantastic rumours and myths. Faced with new phenomena which seem to emerge from regions outside rational control, threatening our nice safe little world, there seem to be two general reactions; either to pretend that they do not exist (as my colleague Alan Sharp does so remarkably well), or to create a religion around them.

If the UFO phenomena are indeed generated by an extra-terrestrial civilisation, then it threatens a catastrophic acceleration of change; i.e. contact with a "superior" external mentality would have precisely the same effect as a catastrophic "invasion" from our own future. The cultural shock which would follow such a contact is precisely the same thing as the "future shock" discussed by Toffler.

These anxiety generating events can be "defused" by a myth which reduces them to acceptable proportions. The "space brother" myth excellently fills this role; no need to worry, the strange, awesome UFOs are just the metallic, electromagnetic spaceships of the beautiful people from Venus who love us all. This serves not only to remove the awe from the UFO experience, but also suggests that our own future may not be totally remote from our experience, thus defusing fears about the future. The relief thus generated goes a long way to explain the power of the "space brother" myth over rational thought. I received a practical demonstration of this power when once I was rash enough to remark at a UFO group meeting that if UFOs did come from an ET source, then this source would be unimaginably different from us. The reaction was one of fury, the idea that ETs would be more than slightly more advanced human beings was literally unthinkable.

Similar mechanisms are the stimuli for the rash of seemingly absurd "explanations" from government departments. These are not scientific descriptions but palliatives put out to reduce public anxiety, and the spread of fantastic rumours. As noted above, they have had precisely the opposite effect.

As in past times of crisis and social change, the appearance of fantastic lights in the sky is seen as an omen of coming changes. One well circulated petition on the subject asks as one of its questions "...are they omens?" (27) Such visions become the basis for new myths and religions, and confirm causes with supernatural authority. As this article was being written, it was announced that General Idi Amin of Uganda had seen a strange object land on Lake Victoria, then ascend; this was immediately regarded as a sign of "good luck for the future". The UFO myth has now clearly entered the arena of public events and political decision. What course it will take now it is impossible to foresee.

The world is changing rapidly, soon out of recognition, the UFO legends are one response to this. Alone, man faces the future and cries out for help. As Vallee puts it: (28)

"My only guide has been the persistent feeling that science had offered no answer to some basic needs in our hearts, and that perhaps the present loneliness of man, echoed in the great miseries of times past, had provided most of the emotional power, most of the intellectual quality, mobilised in that unreachable goal: Magonia - a place where gentle folks and graceful fairies dance, and lament the coarse world below."

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 - 25 TIBBITTS, Robert W. The Connelly Case. Gemini 1 (1) January/March 1972.
 - 26 ROGERSON, Peter. The UFO as an Integral Part of the Apocalyptophilia and Irrationality of the mid-Twentieth Century. MUFOB 4 (1) Spring 1971.
 - 27 The Anglo-Polish UFO Club ~~petition~~ petition, included in Canadian UFO Report 1 (6) November/December 1969.
 - 28 VALLEE, Jacques. Passport to Magonia. Regnery, 1969. (Introduction)
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THE DEVIL AND THE DISC

by Nigel Watson
Chairman, Scunthorpe UFO Research Society

As I touched on the negative side of UFO stories in MUFOB a few issues back (1), I should now like to touch upon the negative side of UFO "entities".

The aim of this article is to show the resemblance of the many hundreds of representations of the Devil depicted in our churches, to that of so-called Ufonauts or Humanoids.

One of the most famous devils is the Lincoln Imp. A good coverage of his history was given by a popular magazine, as follows:

"The Lincoln Imp is a medieval sculpture in Lincoln Cathedral. Legend has it that this imp, or demon, flew round on the wind while the cathedral was being built. He flew inside to try some mischief to prevent the building being finished, but had a spell cast on him by the angels which turned him into stone".

A very similar devil is to be seen in Louth Parish Church. If readers compare the drawing of the Louth devil, made by Mr P Cowley who is interested in this subject, with some humanoid reports there is some resemblance.

For instance the report on the little man of Norrbotten (2) springs easily to mind. Gordon Creighton (3) compares the little man of Norrbotten with a UFO and occupant report made in the USA. The description of the occupants was thus; "Their faces were oval, with rough skin heavily pitted and creased. They had small round eyes, straight slit-like mouths and large ears standing high on hairless heads". This, no doubt, is also a good description of our Louth devil, or the Lincoln Imp.

The Lincoln Imp also compares with Springheel Jack. (4) Interestingly enough, Roger Sandell mentions that in the Illustrated Police News of November 3, 1877, there is the following: "For some time Newport, near Lincoln, has been disturbed by a man dressed in sheepskin or something of the kind. The man has springs on his boots and can jump to a height of 15 feet". Sandell compares Springheel Jack to some South American cases regarding hairy, agile dwarfs. Dare I say it, but the Lincoln Imp, too, has a hairy body (On the sign of the Lincoln Imp public house he is depicted without hair, so this

could be a matter for debate.) also the Lincoln Imp is depicted standing on one leg, an indication of a hopping or springing motion?

Mr Cowley writes: (5) "There are a great many grotesque representations in stone, wood, or wall paintings in our churches which might be called 'imps' or 'devils.' There are even 'green men'...."

"The Judgement Porch of Lincoln portrays hairy devils. High up on the South wall at Torksey there is a strange figure with thin legs. And there are a great many gargoyles on church towers which could fall into the category. But, of course, these are set off enormously by the thousands of angels in stone, wood and stained glass."

Some of these have their origin in Greek or Egyptian mythology, which if traced back could send us many centuries back into human history.

We might say that our devils symbolise the dark side of Magonia (6) and perhaps were the prototype of the modern day Men in Black.

The world of Magonia is far from dead in Lincolnshire, as can be seen by the many reports of the Black Dog which were made in this county and collected by Ethel Rudkin (7) and her collection of hauntings. (8,9) She also relates the story of the Jenny On (Hurn) Boggard (10), which was a pygmy-sized man with a face like a seal, wearing long hair, who was reported to cross the River Trent in a pie dish sized craft, rowing with oars the size of teaspoons.

As Peter Rogerson states (11) it is a question of finding the relationship between the "real" and the "mythological".

Another example of iconography is the little green man. Heraldry has many examples of these wild men of the woods. As a tail-piece I offer the following: (12)

"The church at Cadney, south of Brigg, has no devils, but it does have a strange leaf mask, known as the 'little green man', carved on one of the pillars. Not a devil exactly, but it may just possibly represent the 'green man' of Mayday rites, and thus be a link with paganism. The little green man has probably been there for 700 years or so, but Cadney Church was already old when he was carved. The very pillar that supports him is Norman, and so is much of the church.

"The church is believed to be built on top of a prehistoric burial mound. Pre-Christian burials have been found. It may not be too fanciful to suspect that (as happened in many places) a pagan holy place was deliberately Christianised when Cadney got its first missionaries back in the dim ages".

Although these are just a few notes on the subject perhaps more learned researchers could look into iconography related to UFO entities.

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ADDITION TO THE DEVIL AND THE DISC

by Nigel Watson

After writing my original piece on the Devil and the Disc, I decided to draw up the listing below (not in chronological order) in which witnesses have given descriptions of humanoids which give a similarity to imps or devils. I also include separately references to the little being type cases.

1 "He looked like a person like we are. A little bit shorter than me.

"To me at that time he looked like a devil. He had no hair at all. I could see through the sort of glass helmet. His head was sort of cylinder form. A very high forehead with big eyes. You could see lots of little eyes in the two big eyes. It seemed to me it looked like the eyes of a fly. No nose at all, just two holes. He had a very small slit for a mouth. It looked like he had skin, it was sort of white. There were two holes for the ears. His skull was very large.

"The torso was round kind of like a tin can. The legs were of proportionate length. His arms were a little shorter than our arms, I would say. His hands seemed to be three long fingers. I couldn't see any neck, but he was wearing material that was like silver but wasn't shiny. This covered all of him except the head, which had on the helmet. He didn't look at me at all".

(Bowen, Charles. Fantasy or Truth—a new look at an old contact claim.

FSR 13 (4).)

2 "According to Masse's testimony the creatures were less than four feet tall, and were clad in close fitting grey-green clothes, but without head covering. They had pumpkin-like heads, high fleshy cheeks, large eyes which slanted away, mouths without lips, and very pointed chins.

(Michel, Aime and Bowen, Charles. A Visit to Valensole. FSR 14 (1).)

3 "Apparently the being was of small stature and was dressed in something like evening (smoking) dress. He had a misshapen bald head, no mouth, and two enormous eyebrows". It is possible that he had a slit-like mouth.

(Bowen, Charles. More Unusual Humanoids. FSR 14 (3))

4 Peter Rogerson pointed out this article to me, and it is interesting in regard to the way the Lincoln Imp stands on one foot. Also the legend concerning the Imp flying around the Cathedral before being turned into stone is interesting. Several of the "tiny being" reports refer to them having the capability to fly. See "Tiny Entity" listing.

(Creighton, Gordon. On Unipeds and Asparagus and not to mention Penguins. FSR 16 (3); also see Creighton, Gordon. More on Unipeds. FSR 16 (6); Greenwell, Richard. The Experience of Senor C.A.V. FSR 16 (6); and Mailbag, "More Unipeds". FSR 16 (5); Mailbag, "More on Mystery Footprints". FSR 14 (2); Lyall, George. Did a Laser Create the 'Devil's Footprints?' FSR 18 (1); Mailbag, "Devil's Footprints". FSR 18 (6))

5 The monster of the forest of Mouliere "had a horrible human head, surmounted by enormous horns".

(Baillon, Jean-Claude. Eerie night at the Chateau des Martins. FSR 16 (4))

6. A very interesting article to read is "Similarities in UFO and Demon Lore", by Janet Bord, published in FSR 17 (2) and by contrast is "Angels and UFOs", by Colin Bord, published in FSR 18 (5).

Imps and devils of yesterday could well be in some cases the UFO entities and humanoids of today. John Keel gives some interesting accounts of "mini people" in connection with the "fairy" frame of reference and the UFO frame of reference. This is given in his article "The Superior Technology", printed in FSR 15 (5).

With this in mind I thought it would be useful to compile this short listing of references to tiny entity reports published in Flying Saucer Review in the past few years.

Tiny entity listing

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- 2 KEEL, John. The Little Man of Gaffney. FSR 14 (2).
- 3 STROSS, Brian. The PHK'ALS. FSR 14 (3).
- 4 CREIGHTON, Gordon. Middle American Creature Reports. FSR 14 (3).
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- 6 Mailbag. The Disappearing Scarecrow. FSR 15 (1).
- 7 RIBERA, Antonio. Humainoid in Majorca Patio. (World Round-up) FSR 15 (1)
- 8 Creighton, Gordon. Physical Examination by 'Miniature Martians'. FSR 5 (5).
- 9 ERAUD, R. The Stone Collectors. FSR 15 (6).
- 10 Legarde, F and MIRTAIN, J. Pyrenean Humanoid Report. FSR 15 (6).
- 11 MESNARD, Joel. Puy-de-Dome 'UFO Soldier'. FSR 16 (1).
- 12 LILJEGREN, Anders. Mariannelund UFO and Occupants. FSR 16 (6).
- 13 World Round-up. Very Little Men. FSR 16 (6).*
- 14 BUHLER, Walter. The Landing at Quipapa. FSR 17 (2).
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- 17 CREIGHTON, Gordon. 48 Hours in a Flying Saucer. FSR 17 (6).
- 18 CREIGHTON, Gordon. Uproar in Brazil. FSR 17 (6).
- 19 Mailbag. A Case of Elf Burn? FSR 18 (1).
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- 21 MESNARD, Joel. The Little Singing Creatures of Aro-sous-Cicon. FSR 19 (1).

(* The drawings made by the boys of the little men remind me of Captain America, one of the better comic book heroes!)

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF TYPE 1 UFO REPORTS — Part 4

compiled by Peter Rogerson

Introduction

1. We regret that we have to report that one of the most active journals in this field, Data-Net, has ceased to exist after 6 years, due to pressure of work and rising costs.

2. A new listing is now incorporated. The catalogue to the article, "Les Extra-terrestres" by the Brazilian researcher Jader U Pereira in GEOS 28 and 29.

3. We have now received a new catalogue of Spanish cases from Ballester Olmos. When translated this document will be incorporated in our catalogue under the number BS.

4. We now feel confident to recommend that Case 92 now be removed from the Catalogue. We shall publish the findings of our "historical report" expert Roger Sandell, on this case in a later issue of this Bulletin.

- 202 29 January 1950 SOUTH TABLE MT. (COLORADO)
Mr C Frank Quintana of Denver had his attention attracted by a whirring sound, and saw a silvery-green ovoid object hovering about 15m. above a slope and landing slowly in a small ravine. Then it shot upward at very high speed. Its diameter was about 20m., and it had a revolving middle band. A greenish light flashed under it, and the witness felt a rush of air and a pungent smell.
(M72; FS, July 1959; Arnold, 145)
- 203 March 1950 2025 BAHIA BLANCA (ARGENTINA)
On the Las Catalinas farm near Bahia, 6 persons including Sr. Juan Girotti, the owner, and his wife, saw a luminous, "half moon shaped" object land, and remain on the ground for 20 minutes.
(U1 (2); Vogt, Misterio, 77)
- 204 18 March 1950 1830 LAGO ARGENTINO (ARGENTINA)
Rancher Wilfredo H Arevalo saw two objects, one of which landed. He walked to within 150m. of the aluminium-looking craft, which gave off a greenish-blue vapour and "an intense smell of burning benzine". A large flat section on top was revolving above a glass cabin in which could be seen four tall men dressed in something like cellophane, working at various instruments. They saw the witness, and shone a light in his direction while a blue light illuminated the craft. The vapour increased and flames (alternately reddish and greenish) shot out of the base while the object arose with a faint hum. Both craft flew towards Chile leaving bluish trails.
(M73; Humanoids, 32; La Razon, 13 April 1950; Vogt, Misterio; Lor II, 108)
- 205 22 March 1950 VILLARTA DE SAN JUAN (SPAIN)
Two businessmen, Julian Nieto and Gregorio Ruiz, observed a cloud-like object emitting a very bright light. Blinded, they turned on their fog headlights but appeared to collide with the object, which was seen again some distance away and came back over the car about 20 times until they reached the town.
(B3; Stendek 1, 17)
- 206 April 1950 JUNEAU (ALASKA)
M Mikel Konrad made a movie of 8 discs he saw landing and taking off 60 km. north of Juneau.
(M74; Quincy; Guieu I, 229)
- 207 8 April 1950 0200 KOKOMO (INDIANA)
A metal worker was awakened by his dog and observed an object 60m. away at low altitude. It was a grey metallic disc, 5m. in diameter, shaped like a top with a kind of turret. It was oscillating, spinning slowly, and had three portholes shining with a blue-white light. It hovered for about 2 minutes, then left towards the north, very fast.
(M75; Atic.)
- 208 8 April 1950 afternoon AMARILLO (TEXAS)
David Lightfoot (12) and his cousin Charles (9) were fishing at River Road, 16 km. northwest of Amarillo, when they saw a disc land behind a hill. It was the size of a car tyre, about 30 cm. high, with a rounded top, and a pivot between the base and the top. David touched the machine, which felt hot and released a sort of gas or spray which caused the boys' faces and arms to redden. The machine took off very fast.
(M76; Arnold, 149; Amarillo Sunday News Globe, 9 April 1950)
- 209 12 April 1950 afternoon REUS (SPAIN)
On the road between Reus and Tarragona two brothers, Pedro and Andres Garcia, travelling in a light truck, saw an object hovering low over the olive trees. It was disc-shaped, about 1m. diameter, emitting a strange luminosity. It disappeared within seconds at very high speed.
(B4; El Correo Catalan, 13 April 1950)

210 14 April 1950

CAMARASA (SPAIN)

People in Camarasa observed a bright object coming down into the water of the lake of the hydro-electric plant "Riegos y Fuerzas del Ebro". The object was seen floating for a while, then submerged.

(B5; ABC, 15 April 1950)

211 20 April 1950 night

LUFKIN (TEXAS)

Jack Robinson was driving about 13 km. west of town when he saw a round object about 3m. in diameter hovering about 7m. above him with a dull red glow. It took off with a "swooshing roar" as sparks flew from a slot under it. Minutes later the witness felt a burning sensation on his face.

(M77; FS, July 1959; Arnold, 149)

212 24 April 1950 2200

ABBIATE GUAZZONE (ITALY)

Bruno Facchini saw sparks coming from a dark, hovering object, near which a man in dark clothing and wearing a helmet seemed to be making repairs. Three other men were seen near the craft. When the work was finished, a trap through which light had been shining was closed and the thing took off. The witness had time to note many details of the machine and its occupants.

(M78; FSR 9:2; Magonia, 152)

213 7 May 1950 1845

ELY (NEVADA)

A couple and their grandson were returning from a picnic when, about 14 km. south of Ely, they saw a silver-white object at treetop level. It hovered for 10 minutes, then oscillated "as if attempting to rise" and suddenly flew out of sight at high speed.

(M79; Atic.)

214 15 May 1950

BAHIA BLANCA (ARGENTINA)

An engineer encountered a disc-shaped object, with a flashing light on top, beside a highway. He climbed in through a small opening, and saw three small men in brown overalls, lying dead inside. He fled and returned the next day with some friends. The craft was gone, leaving a pile of grey ashes, which were hot to the touch. Looking up, they saw a cigar-shaped object, accompanied by two discs. The engineer took some photos of one of the discs before the objects merged and moved rapidly away. The witness later suffered from a skin complaint, ~~fever~~ fever and blistering.

(P14; Lor Ia, 59; Strange World, 16; Roaha.)

215 2 July 1950

STEEP ROCK LAKE (ONTARIO, CANADA)

A senior executive of the Steep Rock Iron Mines and his wife were on an outing at Sawtooth Bay, Steep Rock Lake, when they saw a double disc with portholes and a rotating antenna come to rest on the surface of the lake. Ten figures 1.2 m. tall, dressed in shiny clothing, emerged and walked on deck like robots "changing direction without turning their bodies". Their faces could not be seen. One of them wore a red cap, had darker arms and legs, and "seemed to be their chief". They immersed a hose in the lake, then took off. Fishermen later reported a green moss forming on the lake. Cf. Case 89.

(M80; Wilkins Aa, 245; Cramp, 249; Lor II, 23)

216 20 July 1950

PORTO NOVO (BRAZIL)

Mr Campello and several others in a car saw two huge silvery objects by the side of the road, one on a hillock, the other on flat ground, about 50 m. away from each other. They came to within 600m. of the objects, which went away at "an incredible speed", causing a rush of air that rocked the car.

(M81; SEEDV 30)

- 217 23 July 1950 (or following day) 2250 GUYANCOURT (FRANCE)
 Claude Blondeau, proprietor of the Bar de l'Escadrille, was going for a stroll, when he heard a whistling sound. He turned round and saw, 100m. away, two circular machines, 5m. diameter, 1.5m. high. From each craft a pilot of normal height, dressed in dark clothes emerged and began to make repairs on one of the objects. The witness approached and asked the men some questions, to which they replied in slow but perfect French. Inside one of the machines the witness could see a cabin with a couch and a sort of instrument panel. The two craft finally left vertically at very high speed.
 (Guieu I, 229)
- 218 early August 1950 0215 LA ROCHE-SUR-YON (FRANCE)
 A dentist from Casablanca, Dr Desmas, was driving between Ancenis and Ouden when his attention was caught by a glow arising from a thicket on the right. A few minutes later the same glow was seen on the left. When Desmas stopped a "ball of fire" crossed the road, then manoeuvred in the sky for 15 minutes, during which time it was seen to be lens shaped. A number of other people in the area saw the object in the sky.
 (Guieu I, 229)
- 219 Autumn 1950 SOLWAY FIRTH (ENGLAND/SCOTLAND)
 A round object skimmed over a stream, hit it with a splash, then slanted upwards and went out of sight.
 (NICAP 4, 5)
- 220 October 1950 CRAWFOOT (OREGON)
 Undocumented report of an object at low altitude.
 (Table of American Landings- D/N IV, 5)
- 221 December 1950 INCHON (KOREA)
 The American seaplane tender "Gardiners Bay" was steaming up channel from Inchon, when her personnel sighted two objects trailing white smoke strike the water at tremendous speed. Two huge columns of water were thrown up.
 (Sanderson II, 36; Anatomy, 133; Aviation News, 18 February 1951)
- 222 8 December 1950 2350 MONTAGUE (MICHIGAN)
 Otto Ernst and his five children saw a huge, brightly-coloured "bahana shaped" object hovering over a dune. It disappeared behind the dune and the witnesses left their car to investigate. They saw a bright glow in Lake Michigan. A Dalton man also reported seeing an object in the area. Police and civil aeronautics personnel searched the area in vain.
 (D/N IV, 5)
- 223 15 May 1951 2300 SALZBURG (AUSTRIA)
 An American military driver had returned from Linz to the motor pool 8 km. north of Salzburg, and was walking back to the town, when a helmeted figure stepped out of the bush and pointed something at the witness, paralysing him. This being strapped a kind of plate to the witness's back and led him to a round object, c. 50 m. diameter, in a nearby field. The witness was placed in a cabin with a transparent dome on top. The machine then apparently took off and they were taken to "another world", where there were several other craft, two with "people from earth" on them. After a while the beings returned him to earth, at the same spot where he had been taken. The creatures that took him ~~was~~ were short, with three fingers, large skulls, and "lots of little eyes in the two big ones—like a fly".
 (FSR 13:4)

- 224 June 1951 2150 COUNTY WICKLOW (IRELAND)
Two teenage sisters saw a little man appear in front of them "from nowhere" in a quiet country lane. He was about 75 cm. tall, dressed in black with a black cap. The sisters ran through a gate as the man turned towards them. They later saw an object "about the size and shape of a common tin kitchen clock" on the gate.
(Middle Kingdom, 47)
- 225 19 June 1951 1200 SONDERBORG (DENMARK)
Joseph Matiszewski, a mechanic, heard a whistling sound and saw an object land in a meadow. Approaching within 50 m., he found himself paralysed and observed that the birds had stopped singing and cows seemed to be similarly unable to move. From the object emerged four handsome men who had brown skin and wore black shiny suits and had translucent helmets. Eight objects also emerged from the craft and hovered above it. Other men inside the craft and on its deck appeared to be making repairs, then the objects flew to about 100 m. altitude and climbed rapidly out of sight. Only then did the paralysis subside.
(M82; Nachtrichten, May 1959)
- 226 Early Summer 1951 morning BALLINTUIM VILLAGE (SCOTLAND)
A farmer was driving his tractor up a steep slope, towing a trailer in which his two little daughters were sitting. The two girls saw a golden orange coloured object appear suddenly, at the rear of the trailer and very close. It followed them for a minute, before going overhead and disappearing over the hill. The girls managed to draw their father's attention to the craft which was shaped "like two bowls joined together—with a rim running around it", diameter 4 m., 3 m. thick, about 30 m. away at 20 m. altitude.
(Gemini 1, 2)
- 227 September 1951 CENTRAL AUSTRALIA
A group of Unmatjera aborigines observed a shiny circular object land near a similar craft, about 12 m. in diameter. Several minutes later, a dwarf dressed in a shiny suit and having "a round shiny head" came out of one craft and entered the other; both took off with a buzzing sound.
(M83; Edwards I, 93)
- 228 26 October 1951 0400 AUSTRALIA
The driver of a transcontinental train on the east-west line saw an object that illuminated the countryside like the full moon. It flew very fast, came close to the train, appeared to land in the desert then took off again and disappeared.
(M84; Wilkins A, 249)
- 229 2 November 1951 2300 MOJAVE (CALIFORNIA)
Two forest observers were in a canyon 50 km. north of the Mojave when they saw a disc-shaped flying object in the southwest; 10 m. estimated diameter, 3 m. thick, blue-green, well defined and surrounded with a glow of the same colour. Stopping their jeep, the witnesses signalled to the object, which approached to within a few metres, flew away, and seemed to play with them. Eventually it vanished "like a magician's trick".
(M85; Atic.)
- 230 December 1951 0300 PERU (NEBRASKA)
A man from Lincoln was driving to Indiana when he saw a blue light in the northwest sky. It vanished to the southeast. The witness missed a turn, had to go back towards Auburn, and had reached a point northwest of Peru when he saw an orange glow in the sky. Coming near, he observed the glow came from a cauldron-shaped object on the ground, about 12 m. from the road. He stopped to examine the object, which measured 10 m. diameter and seemed to be made of cast iron. 30 cm. from the top was a row of windows, 25 cm. in diameter, from which the orange light was coming. On the other side was a blue, flame-like glow. There was no noise, no sign of life or activity, and no antenna or protrusion. The witness drove away.
(M86; Atic.)

231 December 1951

RED SPRINGS (NORTH CAROLINA)

Sam Coley and his two children saw a disc-shaped object hovering at low altitude, with a human-looking occupant inside.

(M87; Humanoids, 52; CSI, 28/1/56; Lor II, 116)

232 January 1952

2230

WESTON (WYOMING)

A 38-year-old rancher saw a "shooting star" that suddenly stopped in mid air between him and a mountain. It was seen spinning in a clockwise direction. It had one red window periodically facing the observer. It went down towards the Little Powder River and came up again. The witness turned his car to send light signals, to which the object seemed to respond by stopping its window facing the witness's location. Spinning resumed, the object rose and came down. A similar craft arrived and both went into the deep valley, out of sight.

(M88; Atic.)

233 Early 1952

2242

GOOSE BAY (LABRADOR, CANADA)

A fiery spherical object made a right angle turn during an observation by a C-54 crew flying from Westover to Goose Bay. It was also seen from the ground by the control tower and by two men who plunged to the earth when the object made a low pass at them. It went away at 2247.

(M89; Quincy)

234 February 1952

1630

PUCUSANA (PERU)

C.A.V., an oil company employee, 30, was driving to Lima when he saw a shiny disc at ground level. He walked towards it for 10 minutes. Three figures came out when he was 20 m. away. They looked "like mummies", had jointed legs and one large foot. They slid along the ground. They were covered with a strange towelly skin, asked the witness where they were, had a lengthy discussion with him, and took him on a trip in their craft.

(M68; Lor III, 122; FSR 16, 6)

235 Spring 1952

HASSELBACH (GDR, GERMANY)

Oscar Linke, former Wehrmacht major, and his daughter Gabrielle, 11, had to leave their motorcycle when they had a flat tyre. Inside the woods the girl noticed two men in silvery suits examining the ground in a clearing near a pink disc-shaped object 8 m. in diameter, showing a double row of openings around the rim, and a black turret on top. One of the men had a flashing box. Both men went inside, and the disc vibrated, rose along the turretlike cylinder, then spun faster and rose out of sight.

(M93; Guieu I, 56; Cramp, 134)

236 1 April 1952

GULF OF MEXICO

320 km. south of Lake Charles City (Louisiana) the crew of s.s. "Esso Bermuda" observed an object resembling an aeroplane fall into the sea. No traces were found and no aircraft were missing.

(Sanderson II, 37)

237 May 1952

evening

KENSINGTON (ENGLAND)

A designer, whilst shaving, saw a small "milky white, slightly blurred" disc outside his window only 8 m. away. It moved in the open space between his house and the ones opposite, at below the level of his room. After moving back and forth several times, it moved off at high speed to the northwest.

(Gibbons, 125)

238 June 1952

day

HAYTOR, nr NEWTON ABBOT (ENGLAND)

A woman climbing Haytor was three-quarters of the way up, when she saw a small man, dressed in what looked like "a brown smock, tied at the waist", with brown material on his legs and a flat brown cap on his head. He was about 1.05 m. tall and "elderly" looking. He appeared from behind a boulder, with his hand shielding his eyes. He then "dived out of sight".

(Middle Kingdom, 45)

239 15 June 1952

MAGNEVILLE (FRANCE)

Men at work in the forest saw large circular objects similar to parachutes coming down. There were half a dozen witnesses.

(M92; France-Soir, 18 June 1952)

240 Summer 1952

0300

ITENHAEM (BRAZIL)

A woman was awakened by a thunderclap and a strong bluish light. As she got out of bed, she saw a large number of hovering disc-shaped machines resembling "inverted soup plates" 200 m. away at an altitude of about 1 m. She observed them for 30 minutes, saw two figures standing on one of the craft and looking at the sky. They went back inside, and shortly thereafter the "fleet" took off, one object at a time.

(M90; FSR 14, 1)

241 Summer 1952

MARTIN COUNTY (TEXAS)

Mrs Rogers saw an object descend slowly and pass across a pasture at 7 m. altitude. She stopped her car and observed that the object was "wobbling" in mid air, was shaped "like a turtle", and showed three oarlike projections that moved slowly. Estimated dimensions, 5 by 4 m., 1 m. thick. It was greenish-grey in colour, emitted a blue flame, but showed no other light.

(M91; Barker, 48)

242 Summer 1952

2100

COVENTRY (ENGLAND)

Miner J P Painter was resting while walking in a village near Coventry, when a number of "bubbles", the diameter of a golf ball approached, travelling against the wind. They appeared to examine the witness, before merging into a single mass and moving away.

(BUFOA 2)

243 20 July 1952

0030 (approx. date)

DAI-EL-AOUAGRI (MOROCCO)

R Petijean saw a luminous object, 20 m. diameter, on the ground. It gave off bluish flames as it took off, leaving a smell of burning sulphur.

(M94; Quincy)

244 24 July 1952

night

VICO (ITALY)

A man who was fishing in the Serchio River saw a disc hovering for 10 minutes. From it hung a hose that plunged into the water. The object was 20 m. in diameter, with 5 propellers in the rear and a dome with something like blades on top. An orange glow could be seen through slits along the deck. A man wearing a diving helmet looked at the witness through a window, and he received a kind of electric shock as a "green ray" hit him. He looked up with difficulty, in time to see the object fly away toward the east. Six days later a stranger with a foreign accent contacted the witness and intimidated him.

(M95; FSR 15, L; GUIEU I, 79)

245 29 July 1952

pre-dawn

ENID (OKLAHOMA)

Sidney Eubank went to the Enid police station and told Sergeant Vern Bennell that an enormous disc or ball (estimated at 130 m. diameter) had buzzed his car as he drove between Bison and Waukonis on Highway 81. The rush of air made the car leave the road while the object flew west very fast.

(M96; Anatomy, 134; Lor 1a, 37; Wilkins Aa, 242)

246 August 1952

SEAT PLEASANT (MARYLAND)

Undocumented landing and occupant report.

(P23; New Look, 26)

247 August 1952

AYTONA (SPAIN)

Ramon Villardell, 37, and another person were on a country road when they observed a somewhat spherical object on the ground 100 m. away from them. It was about 6 times larger than the full moon and emitted a green and blue "vaporous" light. Estimated diameter 1.5 m. Duration of observation 10 seconds. The witnesses were left with a feeling of amazement.

(B6; CE I)

248 19 August 1952 2100

WEST PALM BEACH (FLORIDA)

Dunham S Desvergers saw a large, round, dark object above him in a clearing. It had a turret on top. Red balls of light were emitted by the object and burned him. He also observed a "hideous" creature aboard the craft. Grass roots were scorched at the site.

(M97; Ruppelt, 222; Magonia, 83; Lor Ia, 40)

249 24 August 1952 0535

FRONTENAC (KANSAS)

William Squyres, 42, a musician at Station KOAM (Pittsburg) was driving through a wood on the way to an early morning performance, when he encountered a strange object and stopped to observe it. It looked like "two turtle shells glued together". It was 25 m. long, 15 m. wide, 5 m. thick, and was hovering at an altitude of 3 m. In a "control cabin" at the front the head and shoulders of a humanoid creature were visible. A diagonal row of windows lighted by an intense blue light, through which moving shapes could be seen, and a throbbing sound were also noticed. The craft was oscillating and suddenly flew straight up "like a light cord when you release it" with a strong humming noise. The middle section supported what looked like propellers. The only possible trace of the object's presence was some disturbed weeds.

(M98; Barker, 47; Atic; OG, 162; Keyhoe O, 115)

250 26 August 1952

WATKINS GLEN (NEW YORK)

3 adults observed a discoid object plunge into Lake Seneca, throwing up a column of water about 3 m. into the air.

(Sanderson II, 226; Buffalo Evening News, 26 August 1952)

251 27 August 1952

LAMBERTON (NORTH CAROLINA)

A saucer-shaped craft, 3 by 2 m., landed on the witness's property after hitting a chimney. A little man about 70 cm. tall emerged and was asked whether he was hurt, but he did not answer. The craft took off with a whistling sound.

(M99; Wilkins A, 268; D/N V, 11)

252 29 August 1952

BELLE GLADE (FLORIDA)

Wendell Wells and his family saw a large yellow-white object land near a wooded area.

(FS, December 1967)

253 31 August 1952

KUTZTOWN (PENNSYLVANIA)

Herbert Long, of Kutztown, was driving along a Pennsylvania highway when he saw an object land 15 m. away from the road. He made a drawing of it.

(M100; Wilkins A, 257)

254 September 1952 morning

SUMMERLAND (BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CANADA)

Stewart Sanborn, his cousin Gordon Sanborn, and Gordon's wife Dorothy, were waiting at the ferry to cross Lake Okanagan to Kelowna, when they noticed an object like "a beautiful white boat" travelling across the lake slowly, leaving an unusual wash. As it got nearer they could see that it was circular and was skimming the surface. The craft suddenly rose ~~back~~ out of the water, turned and approached to within 30 m. of the witnesses, hovering at 15 m. altitude. It then flew slowly back, before it "shot up and disappeared". The object was dome shaped, 10 m. diameter and translucent.

(CUFOR 1, 4)

255 12 September 1952 1915 FLATWOODS (WEST VIRGINIA)

Three boys out playing saw a "meteor" pass overhead and apparently land on a nearby hill. They ran to the house of Mrs Kathleen May. From there a party comprising Mrs May, her two sons, Edward, 13, and Theodore, 12, a neighbour, Gene Lemon, 17, and the three original witnesses, Neal Nunley, 14, Ronald Shaver, 10, and Thomas Hyer, 10, went to the site. Theodore Neal joined them along the route. There they observed a globe "as large as an outhouse" (c. 6m. diameter) about 12 m. away, pulsating at regular intervals, and visible through a strange hot mist. A few moments later they caught sight of a huge figure, 4 m. tall, with a red face and glowing eyes visible behind a helmet. When the figure floated towards them, on a circular path back to the machine, the witnesses fled in panic, Lemon fainting. Lemon's dog also fled. A lingering "hot" smell, and a circle of depressed grass, 3 m. diameter, were left.

(M001; Sanderson I, Chapter 3; Barker, Chapters 1 & 2)

256 13 September 1952 2000 FRAMETOWN (WEST VIRGINIA)

Mr and Mrs George Snitowski and their little girl suddenly found their car stalled, and an unpleasant smell (ether mixed with sulphurous smoke) filled the air. Mr Snitowski thought a chemical plant might be burning in the area and walked towards a strong light visible in the woods, in spite of a nauseous smell. Coming near it, he felt pricklings throughout his body and had to stop. He lost his balance several times as he returned to the car, where he found his wife terrified, pointing to a giant creature, (3 m. tall) human shaped, 10 m. away. They locked the car as the creature inspected the vehicle, glided away and went into the woods. Soon afterwards a sphere of light was observed to rise gradually, to swing like a pendulum and leave a luminous trail. The previous evening at the same time as the nearby Flatwoods incident, a hitch-hiker had reported that "a Piper Cub plane had crashed into a hillside and was burning". A search for the plane had been fruitless.

(M102; Paul Lieb; Barker)

257 28 September 1952 EVERGLADES SWAMP (FLORIDA)

Dewitt Upthegrove and three adult members of his family saw a rose coloured object land and take off again at the edge of the swamp.

(FS, December 1967)

258 15 October 1952 1910 (approx. date) LE VIGAN (FRANCE)

Figures with helmets and masks were seen through lighted windows inside a bright yellow cigar-shaped object on the ground. Length 30 m., diameter 6 m. The forward section was rounded, and a sort of fog was noted at both ends of the object.

(M103; Quincy; Anatomy, 62)

259 27 October 1952 0203 MARIGNANE AIRPORT (FRANCE)

Customs officer Gabriel Gachignard observed a cigar-shaped object land briefly on the airfield 100 m. away, producing a dull sound. The object was dark with four lighted windows. It took off with a "swish" and a shower of sparks when the witness ran towards it.

(M104; Challenge, 6; Michel I, 158)

260 November 1952 DUBLIN (IRELAND)

A child was burned when a strange disc, 25 cm. in diameter, landed near Dublin.

(M105)

261 18 November 1952 morning

CASTELFRANCO (ITALY)

Nello Ferrari, 41, a farmer, found himself flooded with a reddish light and saw a large plate 10 m. above him, between gold and copper in colour. At the centre of the bottom surface, 20 m. in diameter, was a cylinder of 5 m. diameter, made of rapidly rotating parts, producing a noise similar to that of an electric motor. On the upper surface was a turret inside which three occupants were visible, looking directly at the witness. They looked perfectly human, wore rubber coveralls and transparent face masks. They spoke a few words, which were not understood. A loud metallic noise was heard, and the top part of the object lowered itself towards the lower plate. The sound gained intensity and the craft flew away vertically at very high speed.

(M106; Il Tempo, 12 July 1963; Wilkins Aa, 253; Guieu I, 96)

262 21 November 1952

BELLE ILE (FRANCE)

At a place called "La Butte" a luminous sphere, which seemed to spin, its colour changing from orange to white, was seen at low altitude. It oscillated left and right, then took off towards the southwest, according to the witness Mr Gauci.

(M107; Challenge, 56)

Notes

206 Guieu gives the date of this account as 1949. A hoax must be strongly suspected.

214 The Lorenzen account merely gives the date as 1950; again, a hoax must be strongly suspected.

215 An APRO member in Canada has claimed that this case was a hoax.

217 This case was not included in the Magonia catalogue. In the list in Challenge Vallee gives it a negative marking. One should be highly suspicious therefore.

220 This case is only known in the Vallee list of American landings in DN and FSR.

223 This account is highly dubious indeed.

234 Vallee, following Lor III, dates this case as 1949; this is corrected in FSR 16, 6.

235 The date given by Vallee (11 July 1952) is almost certainly wrong. According to Guieu the first newspaper accounts were published on July 6. The incident had taken place some time earlier.

244 Guieu considers this case highly suspect.

248 Considered a hoax by Ruppelt and Atic.

249 OG gives date as August 25, Keyhoe as August 27. Keyhoe spells the witness's name as Squires.

251 Wilkins reports this case tongue-in-cheek. One should regard it with suspicion, therefore.

254 It is interesting to note that Lake Okanagan is the haunt of a legendary lake monster, Ogopogo, which is often described as resembling an "upturned boat", and leaving a strange wake.

255 Accounts of the Flatwoods affair are confused. For example, some reports list the May boys among the witnesses. Barker does not include Theodore Neal among the witnesses, and names the younger May boy as "Fred".

256 Barker only mentions the "plane crash" of the 12th. This is not included in the Vallee account taken from Lieb.

257 The witness's name alone is enough to make one extremely suspicious of this account!

261 Guieu dates this report as November 16, Wilkins as November 30.

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SHEDV	Sociadade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores. Walter Buhler, Rua Sen. Pedro Velho 50, A.P. 201, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
NICAP	The UFO Investigator. National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, Suite 23, 3535 University Boulevard West, Kensington, Maryland 20795 USA.
EDWARDS I	Edwards, Frank. Flying Saucers-Serious Business. Lyle Stuart, 1966.
EDWARDS Ia	paperback edition, Mayflower, 1967.
CSI	Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New York.
GIBBONS	Gibbons, Gavin. The Coming of the Spaceships. Spearman, 1957.
BARKER	Barker, Gray. The Unidentified (i.e. - They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers). Badger Books, 1960.
BUFOA	British UFO Association Journal. <u>now</u> BUFORA. (See above, MUFOB 6, 1).
NEW LOOK	UFOs, A New Look. NICAP, 1969.
CEI	Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios. <u>See</u> Stendek.
KEYHOE O	Keyhoe, Donald E. Flying Saucers from Outer Space. Arrow Books 195(5?)
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CHALLENGE	Vallee, Jacques and Vallee Janine. Challenge to Science. Regnery, 1966; Spearman, 1967.
MICHEL I	Michel, Aime. The Truth about the Flying Saucers. Corgi Books, 1958.
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FORT	Fort, Charles. The Books of Charles Fort. Holt, 1941 (1959 reprint).
FS MENACE	Steiger, Brad. The Flying Saucer Menace. Tandem/Award special, 1967.
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RESPONSE TO ALAN SHARP'S ANALYSIS OF THE LOCH RAVEN DAM CASE

by Roy Dutton

Whilst attempts to remove the elements of mystery from UFO stories are to be welcomed, in my view Alan Sharp stretches the bounds of credibility too far in his rationalisation of the Loch Raven Dam incident. (MUFOB 6:1)

Alan Sharp's first error seems to be his interpretation of the word 'blimp', used by the witnesses to describe the object. 'Blimps' were not merely balloons but non-rigid airships, used by the US Navy for coastguard and other duties as recently as the mid-1960s. Since these things patrolled the Eastern seaboard, one would expect residents in the Baltimore area to have been well acquainted with them, even at night.

Familiarity with Navy blimps could account for the fact that the Loch Raven witnesses continued to travel on towards the object, despite its unusual location and unfamiliar appearance. From the description of the object, they probably interpreted what they saw as a three-quarters frontal view. It is my guess that initially they were eager to get as close as possible, because the opportunity

to witness an airship some 280 feet long and having a mean maximum diameter of about 80 feet (typical dimensions for a USN blimp) can be guaranteed to draw a crowd anywhere in the world. Only when the car engine died and the lights went out would their excitement become anxiety, and by then they had approached too close to the object for comfort.

Assuming that the underside of the object was in some way illuminated, as the report implies, the witnesses should then have been able to discern whether the thing hovering virtually overhead had the necessary excrescences to qualify as a blimp—an underslung cabin, engine nacelles and, perhaps, large control surfaces at the rear. I suggest that when the witnesses finally clambered from, and crouched behind the car, they had become very convinced that the object was not what they had originally assumed it to be, and naturally felt extremely vulnerable with only the windscreen separating them from "it".

From this point in the incident it must be conceded that the subsequent events were witnessed by two men in a state of near-panic. The obsessional concern for their faces after the flash of the explosion and the subsequent facial reddening could be attributed to an induced state of hysteria. (This should not be interpreted as implying ~~that~~ inherent emotional instability—it could happen to anyone after a traumatic experience of the kind described.)

Alan Sharp's explanation of the explosion seems attractive at first, but it is difficult to believe that so much explosive energy would be required to jettison a payload package, even one of large proportions; and surely, an airship would jettison ballast (water) to gain height. Consequently, it is my view that although the jettison idea may be just compatible with the met. balloon theory, it is an improbable suggestion for an incident involving an airship, unless the craft involved had been conducting some clandestine military experiment.

Finally, I wish to deal with the subject of car electrics. During some thirteen years of motoring I have never known an electrical failure of the kind described in this report. The fact is that although such failures are not impossible, they are highly improbable.

Consider the case of the faulty or run down battery. From my own experience, as soon as the engine is running above tick-over speeds, which is usually the case when the car is moving and in gear, the dynamo will continue to supply power to all the electrical equipment, even when the battery has been completely flattened. Further, since it is possible to remove the battery altogether after starting the engine, loose or corroded battery terminals seem to be irrelevant in the context of the Loch Raven report.

I suggest that only a large induced back-E.M.F., a massive short circuit of the electrical supply (albeit for a short period), or an improbable sequence of faults and chance events could produce such a complete systems failure as the one described.

To conclude, without the failure of the car electrics it would be reasonable to believe that the witnesses had seen a USN airship in unusual circumstances, (The Wallops Island Naval weapons testing station is only 100 miles or so to the south of Baltimore, and this thought must have occurred to the Blue Book investigators) but as events ~~have~~ stand, in my view the Loch Raven object must surely remain unidentified.

INTERPRETATION OF UFO TYPE DATA IN TERMS OF CONTEMPORARY PANICS

by Peter Rogerson

A few weeks ago, in a collection of clippings on UFO events, loaned to us by Nigel Watson, I discovered a very revealing little news item from the "Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph" of May 2, 1972. The item is reproduced below:

SEARCH FOR MYSTERY AIRCRAFT IN N. Lincs
Illegal immigrants suspected

Lincolnshire police were alerted to be on the look out for illegal immigrants during the early hours of this morning after an unidentified light aircraft was believed to have landed somewhere between Laceby and Barnoldby-Le-Beck. The aircraft was picked up on the radar screen at RAF Waddington shortly before midnight last night. A few minutes later it went off the radar screen between Barnoldby and Laceby. The police were notified and a number of patrol cars diverted to the area to search for the mystery plane. Within 25 minutes every farm and possible landing strip in the area had been checked, but police drew a blank.

A spokesman said: "If an aircraft were to land, it would need at least a reasonably flat meadow and landing lights, but so far we have found nothing."

Checking stations

Today the police and RAF experts are studying a report on last night's sighting, and are checking at other radar stations along the coast to see if they picked up any light aircraft activity in the Humber during the night. The police spokesman added: "If the plane did not actually land, but just went under Waddington's radar screen, it must have been picked up in an adjoining area. We are not letting this matter rest."

It is clear that all that was picked up on the radar were some anomalous blips. There was no evidence to suggest that these blips were produced by a light aircraft, and certainly no reason to suppose that they were proof that illegal immigrants were being smuggled into the country.

What is very striking is the way in which explanations of random anomalies undergo fashions. A few years ago such an echo would have been eagerly interpreted as an extraterrestrial spaceship, now it is illegal immigrants. Neither explanation could possibly be justified on the evidence available.

One of the most terrifying things that people can be confronted with is the random, disturbing event. Faced with one or many such events, there is a general tendency among people to try to fit them into a convenient pattern. Any pattern, however irrational and capricious is better than no pattern at all. Therefore there is a great impetus to see "meanings" behind world events, to hold, for example, that disturbing social change is generated by malevolent conspiracies, or to see portents and archetypes in random lights in the sky.

In his book "Folk Devils and Moral Panics" the sociologist Stanley Cohen discusses the sort of "frame of reference" by which random events are "patternised". The example he chooses is that of the "mods and rockers" panic of 1964, and he points out that a number of quite unrelated events were incorporated into the "mods and rockers" mythology. For example a perfectly "ordinary" climbing accident was headlined in one paper "Death of a Mod". It was also very difficult for people to accept that the outbreaks were examples of random, spontaneous violence. This led to the development of fantastic rumours to the effect that teenage disturbances were being planned at some secret headquarters, or were being fomented by Russian secret agents.

Similar situations develop in the so-called flap areas, where all sorts of minor, random events, which under normal conditions would not be noticed, are interpreted as part of the dominant "frame of reference", which in this case is the UFO phenomenon. Within one flap in the North West of England, investigated by a UFO researcher with whom I am acquainted, a variety of random events, such as the disappearance of a dog, were seen as part of the UFO "happenings". In extreme examples such as Warminster, almost any kind of odd random event is seen in terms of the "Thing", and added to the chronicle of the myth.

However the "UFO" frame of reference is a relatively weak one, still, in popular consciousness, and is easily replaced by other and more immediate threats. The fear of illegal immigrants is clearly a more powerful "folk devil" than any little green man from Mars, and as such his machinations can be seen behind a variety of phenomena often regarded as ufological. For example, some time last year a motorist reported that he had seen, at night, a helicopter land, a car drive up, and several illegal immigrants get out and enter the car. He claimed he

could clearly see that the driver of the car was a Pakistani. Unfortunately, he could not possibly have seen such a scene in the amount of detail he gave, at that time of night. Indeed the whole story possessed just that air of "mystery" that many UFO stories have.

LOCAL UFO REPORT

Ellesmere Port, Cheshire

18 August 1973

2359

The following report appeared in the Ellesmere Port News on 22 August 1973:

Ellesmere Port has had a visitation from space—according to eye-witness reports from two teenage girls. For as Pat McDermott and Sharon McManus were walking home at midnight on Saturday along Sutton Way they saw a mysterious object zoom through the sky above them, flashing red and orange lights. At first they thought it was a plane flying low. But when they saw the outline of a dome in the centre of the lights and the speed at which it silently whirled over their heads, they realised it was something far stranger—an unidentified flying object.

They stood rooted to the ground in terror. As soon as it disappeared behind the rooftops, they sped home in panic. When Pat got to her home at 28 Sutton Way, her face was white as a sheet, according to her mother, Mrs Mary McDermott. "You could see she wasn't making it up, she was far too scared," said Mrs McDermott. Oddly enough Mrs McDermott is very interested in UFOs and looks out of the window every night in the hope of seeing one. Pat, though, has never given them a second thought.

Pat goes to school at the Grange Secondary. Sharon, of 46 Faraday Road, Ellesmere Port, worked on the hardware section at Woolworth's Rivington Road store.

One suggestion from Ellesmere Port Police, who were called as soon as the girls got home from their eventful walk, quite outraged them. They were asked if they had been drinking. In fact, the two friends had been baby-sitting and hadn't touched a drop all evening.

The other suggestion was that the mysterious object was the American Skylab. If so, the Americans have been deceiving us all along because, according to the girls, what they saw was about three yards across and flying close to the rooftops.

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